

## CIVILIZATION'S GREATEST GAIN.

Lord Kelvin Tells of the Wonderful Resources of Household Waste.

GARBAGE GIVES POWER.

Ten Tons of Dust and Rubbish Have the Usefulness of a Ton of Coal.

EVEN ITS SLOG NOT WASTED.

It Is Used, Says Britain's Great Scientist, in the Paving of Roadways—He Believes in Wireless Telegraphy.

I cannot think of anything more

raphy have long ago passed the stage of experiment, as far as I am concerned, because there are limits to my comprehension. But nothing stands still; everything is advancing. There has been such an activity in recent years that we should be astonished at nothing. In this regard, I have had much pleasure in editing, for a booklovers' club of London, scientific works of fifty years ago, which young men read as works of long ago."

"Have you an opinion on telegraphy without wires?"

"The opinion that it is feasible," Lord Kelvin replied. "I have signalled with out wires a distance of nine miles ten years ago. But there has been no advance since, and the study of the subject occupied all his life."

"The idea is not ridiculed in London journals as was Lord Rayleigh's about argon," Lord Kelvin's discovery of argon, a new gas in the atmosphere, was ridiculed by the unscientific. But even the unscientific has to admit it to-day."

Lord Kelvin went down the stairs to his stateroom, returned with a copy of Hertz's book on telegraphy without wires and read in his library style, which makes accessible to the ordinary reader the most profound questions, the technical phrases of the German electrician.

"Have you heard of Baradue's photography of the solar atmosphere which surrounds every man?"

"I have read of it, but I could not ex-

of slag, which is used for paving roadways. There is a quantity of it, which necessitates the employment of stokers. This is the principal labor at the Shoreditch works."

"The garbage is emptied into the furnace from the streets by proper mechanical means. As chimneys contain the greatest amount of gas, steam and heat, the garbage of winter will be better than that of summer, since in summer less coal is used. Now, Shoreditch is only at the beginning of its experiment and has not realized all the possibilities of it. These are infinite."

While Lord Kelvin talked it was difficult to realize that he has been Professor of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow University for more than fifty years. His enthusiasm was that of a young man. He aided in solving the problem of connecting Europe and America by cable. He was made a knight when the second Atlantic cable was finished, and he was raised to the peerage in 1882, in recognition of his scientific labors.

He was appointed president of the Royal Society—the presidents of which have been Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Humphrey Davy and Professor Huxley—in 1880. He has done more for the safety of navigation than any other inventor since Flavius Gioia gave the mariner's compass. His inventions are so numerous that they occupy exclusively a large number of skilled workmen at Glasgow.

## PRINCE HENRI FIGHTS TO-DAY.

Had Arranged to Meet the Count of Turin at Chantilly or Fontainebleau.

SWORDS THE WEAPONS.

Nephew of Italy's King Left His Country Secretly to Avoid Arrest.

SECONDS HOLD CONFERENCES.

A General and a Marquis Selected to Support Young Victor Emmanuel on the Field of Honor.

Paris, Aug. 13.—It is said that the duel between Prince Henri and the Count of Turin will take place to-morrow morning. In the vicinity of Paris, probably at Chantilly or Fontainebleau. The conditions are secret.

The Count of Turin, it appears, left Italy without the authority of his superior or the permission of the Minister of War. Prince Henri of Orleans found the challenge of the Count of Turin on his arrival at his father's house in the Rue Jean Goujon and immediately telegraphed his acceptance.

Seconds Selected.

General Count Avogadro di Quinto and Marquis Carlo Ginori will act as seconds for the Count of Turin.

The seconds of Prince Henri of Orleans and General Albertone had a brief interview to-day, but they postponed the discussion of the proposed duel between the General and the Prince, in consequence of the intervention of Prince Victor Emmanuel, Count of Turin, the second nephew of the King of Italy, who claims precedence over all others in the matter. The Count is a major of cavalry in the Italian service.

Final Arrangements.

Later in the day the seconds of the Count of Turin and of Prince Henri had a two hours' conference.

COUNT ELUDED POLICE.

Afraid of Being Stopped, Prince Henri's Challenger Left Italy Stealthily.

Rome, Aug. 13.—A local newspaper says that the Count of Turin left Italy secretly, his departure being unknown even to the Commissioner of Police. It is added that the Count was accompanied by the Marquis di Ginori and an aide-de-camp. Swords are reported to have been selected as the weapons to be used in the encounter.

WHITE CAPS IN SKIRTS.

Ten Tennessee Young Women Give a Gossipy Young Man a Ride on a Fence Rail.

Sevier, Tenn., Aug. 13.—Ten young women of the best families in the county organized themselves as a band of white caps and whipped and made ride a rail a young man named Story.

Story talked too much and made a practice of speaking disparagingly of the young women. After putting up with it as long as they could, and when Story failed to heed their last warning, they organized to run him out of the country.

After capturing him the young women put him astride a fence rail and carried him all about town on their shoulders until he was fully disgraced and their shoulders were sore. They then took Story to the public road and told him to leave the county, and told him if he ever returned they would hang him. This was two days ago and Story has not been heard of since.

ORGAN FOR EX-CONVICTS.

Sleepy Burke, the Reformed Safe Blower, Starts a Newspaper in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Sleepy Burke, the reformed safe blower and bank robber, well known from his connection with the Schrago bond robbery, will issue the first number of his prison reform newspaper to-morrow.

It is called the National X Ray, and will be issued every Saturday. It will deal exclusively with criminology and the abuse to which prisoners are subjected in State reformatories and other penal institutions. The first issue will contain a graphic history of Burke's criminal record. Subsequent numbers will go into details of the many robberies he was implicated in, including the Schrago bond case.

Not Clifford, but Ellsworth.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 13.—Charles W. Clifford was not the name of the man who killed his wife and then committed suicide at No. 302 Rush street, Wednesday morning. Clifford's name was Charles Clifford Ellsworth, and his maiden name was Lottie Heller. Ellsworth was the son of well-to-do parents in New York, and lived with them until fifteen years ago, when he eloped with Lottie Heller, who was at that time in a convent in Buffalo, N. Y.

Editor in Hard Luck.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Lightning yesterday destroyed William J. Youmans's barn, carriage house and outbuildings, four miles west of Saratoga. Mr. Youmans is the editor of the Popular Science Monthly.

## KEANE MAY WAGE A CHURCH WAR.

Archbishop John J. Keane, former rector of the Catholic University at Washington, who was summarily deposed by Pope Leo XIII. about a year ago, and who arrived in this city from Rome last Wednesday, left at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Washington, where he will report his arrival to Papal Delegate Martinielli, after which he will go to Baltimore and become the guest of Cardinal Gibbons.

The most significant fact connected with the return of Archbishop Keane is that he spent twenty-four hours in the archdiocese of New York, and contrary to precedent, did not pay the customary call of etiquette on His Grace, Archbishop Corrigan. To emphasize this breach of ecclesiastical courtesy, the prelate went to the home of Thomas F. Ryan, the Broadway Railroad magnate, spent the night there, and remained there until he left for the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City. While no Church law compelled either the prelate to visit the other, it is a custom universally observed, and failure to comply with it is indicative of the personal relations which exist between the deposed rector and the chief of the diocese of New York.

Greeted by Archbishop Ireland.

The first distinguished dignitary to greet the returning Archbishop was Archbishop

present Archbishop of St. Paul, many years ago, he would return here presumably to attend the annual meeting of the directors of the Catholic University. The Journal also said at the time that the friends of the absent Bishop, who are anxious to have him in this country, were using all their influence to have the Pope name him to succeed the late Archbishop Janssens, of New Orleans. It now transpires that this is not only true, but that there is a strong probability of his appointment to that important see.

However, those who were instrumental in the deposition of the Archbishop from the University at Washington are now trying to accomplish the defeat of the Bishop's return. "Providence alone," Archbishop Ireland said last night, "can tell whether His Holiness will confer this honored dignity on Archbishop Keane. If he does it will indicate a change in Leo's American policy."

The Archbishop Speaks.

"There is nothing mysterious about my return," said Archbishop Keane to a Journal reporter just before his departure from the city. "When I left here a year ago I told the Journal that I would return for the annual meeting of the directors of the University in Washington. I also recall that when I met Mr. Freeman, the Journal's special correspondent in Rome, I repeated this assertion to him, and he cabled it here. I am here now only to carry out the desire of the friends who persisted in

Shows His Unfriendliness Archbishop Corrigan by Failing to Call on Him.

CONSULTS WITH IRELAND

They Are Expected to Renew the Fight Against the Conservatives in October.

BOTH ARCHBISHOPS RETICENT.

Keane's Name Proposed for Head of the New Orleans Diocese, and He Says He Will Accept if Leo Wishes It.

deny the sensational rubbish. We met just as any ordinary old friends would meet after a long separation. Archbishop Keane and I have always been closely associated. I came here to see him because he cabled me when he would arrive.

Want Get Into Controversies.

"I cannot get into any controversies concerning Church matters. I only know that Archbishop Keane comes to attend the meeting of the directors of the Catholic University. I do not know anything about his appointment to the Diocese of New Orleans. It would be impossible for any one to answer the question whether he will get the appointment. He is the only one who can say whether he would accept if appointed. I do not wish to say anything further about the visit of the Archbishop."

Archbishop Corrigan, the most interesting figure in this Church controversy, always politely declines to publicly discuss matters connected with his Episcopacy. The Archbishop has just returned from an extensive vacation tour, and is looking unusually well. He will bless the new chimneys in the Cathedral to-morrow and cut his vacation short to attend this interesting ceremony. He spent part of his vacation in Montreal, and one of the first things he did on his arrival there was to call on the Bishop, pay his respects, and become his guest during his stay in the city. The Archbishop yesterday would not depart from his usual custom and declined to be



Three Leading Characters in the Catholic Controversy.

The return of Archbishop Keane direct from the Vatican at Rome has aroused renewed interest in the controversy which has been going in Catholic Church circles since the deposition of Archbishop Keane from the rectorship of the Catholic University at Washington. Allied with the former rector is Archbishop Corrigan, of St. Paul, and against them is Archbishop Ireland, of this city, who is the leader of what is called the conservative party in the Catholic Church. Archbishop Keane showed his unfriendliness to New York's ecclesiastical dignitary by declining to pay his respects to him on his arrival here. Bishop Keane left for Washington yesterday and will report to Papal Delegate Martinielli. He will then visit Cardinal Gibbons.

Ireland, of St. Paul, who is also unfriendly to the Archbishop of New York. For hours the two were engaged in an earnest conference, the result of which may be of world-wide importance. Neither Archbishop Ireland nor Archbishop Keane would discuss their meeting. Another interesting feature of Bishop Keane's movements here was that Father Maguire, a personal friend of Cardinal Gibbons, and president of the Catholic Seminary in Washington, was here to greet Bishop Keane and to arrange for an early meeting between the Cardinal and Archbishop Keane.

Universal interest attaches to the return of this country of Archbishop Keane. It means a resumption of the bitter feud which resulted in the deposition of the Bishop from the rectorship of the university at Washington. The relations between Archbishop Corrigan, who represents the conservative wing of the Church, and the Archbishop of St. Paul, who champions what is termed the American party in the management of Catholic matters, especially on scholastic questions, are just as strained now as they were when Leo, when Leo, on the advice of former Delegate Sattoli, removed Bishop Keane, an adherent of the doctrines championed by Archbishop Ireland.

Neither Archbishop Ireland nor Archbishop Keane have forgotten the humiliation which the change in the management of the University subjected them to, and Mr. Joseph Schroeder, the German professor of Biology at the University, who is supposed to have vigorously resented the introduction of Archbishop Ireland's theories into the teaching of the University, has not let an opportunity escape to combat what he terms the "Ireland Heresies."

The influence of the virile Schroeder is still dominant in Catholic theological teachings, and the return of Archbishop Keane means that when the annual meeting of the directors of the University occurs in October, the champions of Archbishop Ireland will be found marshalled against the ill-fated invincible German theologian who is more than friendly with Archbishop Corrigan and his allies.

Archbishop Keane's arrival has been earnestly awaited for some weeks. The Journal exclusively announced some time ago that he had left Rome and that after a few weeks' stay in France, where he pursued his theological studies with the

having me remain a director when Dr. County succeeded me in the rectorship. "Leo has treated me with unusual consideration during my stay in Rome. He made me Archbishop of Damascus, Assistant Bishop to the Pontifical Throne, a Canon of the Cathedral of St. John of Lateran, one of the most famous cathedrals of the Eternal City, and he also made me Consultor to the Sacred College and to the Propaganda. I think these honors show that His Holiness had no ill will toward me, and that the change in the management of the university was merely suggested by pedagogical considerations. I made this perfectly clear in an interview which Mr. Freeman sent to the Journal from Rome, which was a complete answer to all my detractors."

His Mission One of Peace.

"My mission is one of peace. I know of no controversies in the Church, nor am I here to mingle in any. I intend, as long as I remain in Rome, to spend my vacations in this country, and I consider this only a natural desire. I cannot see why any particular significance should attach to my coming at this time."

Is there any special significance in your meeting Archbishop Ireland last night?" the reporter asked.

"None in the least. Why should I not meet Archbishop Ireland? We have been long friends. We studied together and have long been associated in our ministerial work. When I left Rome I cabled the Archbishop and told him that I expected to reach here. Archbishop Ireland has business interests which frequently bring him to the metropolis, and he so arranged them that he would be here when I arrived. We met and discussed many things. We have not seen each other in a year, and during that time many things have occurred of mutual interest to us. We talked about these things, and also about the approaching meeting of the directors of the university. Naturally, church developments since my departure were talked over, but nothing of any special significance."

Will he mediate being appointed Archbishop of New Orleans?"

"The first I knew that my name had been connected with this discussion was when the Journal forwarded to me a cable from Rome. It said that my name had been suggested as the probable successor to the late Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans, and that I was to be expected to return to my post of duty at the Vatican."

"I cannot possibly enter into the discussion of the affairs of the Church. I have been away so long conditions here are not familiar to me. Leo has an unbounded love for America and Americans. He has discussed the affairs of the Church in America. It is his desire to see the American Episcopacy work in harmony, and for one purpose—the promotion of the general good of the Church. Before leaving I saw him, and I bring with me earnest greetings from the venerable Pontiff not only to his own flock, but to our countrymen generally."

Archbishop Ireland did not, as reported, accompany Archbishop Keane to Washington. He remained in his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel all day, and late in the evening received a Journal reporter. The prelate from St. Paul is at all times ready to discuss the affairs of the Church in newspapers. He, however, consented to say a few words in reply to the reporter concerning the probable results of his interview with Archbishop Keane.

"A good deal of nonsense has been printed about this meeting. It is useless to



ARCHBISHOP KEANE.



ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

Interviewed on the Bishop Keane affair.

"Archbishop Keane has not been at the Episcopal house attendant. It is customary for visiting prelates to visit here, but I suppose he did not have the time. I am sure the Archbishop did not see him."

Corrigan Firm in Leo's Affections.

"No amount of intriguing can hurt Archbishop Corrigan at the Vatican," said a close friend of his yesterday. "When Cardinal Sattoli returned to Rome he told the Pope some things which he did not know before. Many attempts have been made to induce the prelates of the Archbishop, and for a time they succeeded. The Archbishop abided his time and made no complaint. Just before Cardinal Sattoli left he visited Archbishop Corrigan, and spent some days investigating his management of the archdiocese. He saw our marvelous churches, many of the unnumbered from debt, he saw the beautiful new seminary at Danwood; he visited the schools, the hospitals and other charitable institutions in the diocese, and marvelled at the wonderful work which the quiet, unassuming Archbishop was doing. He also heard from his lips a denial of many absurd stories scattered broadcast for the purpose of hurting him. He saw the general esteem in which the Archbishop is held by his priests and his people, and these things could not help creating a favorable impression on the mind of the prelate."

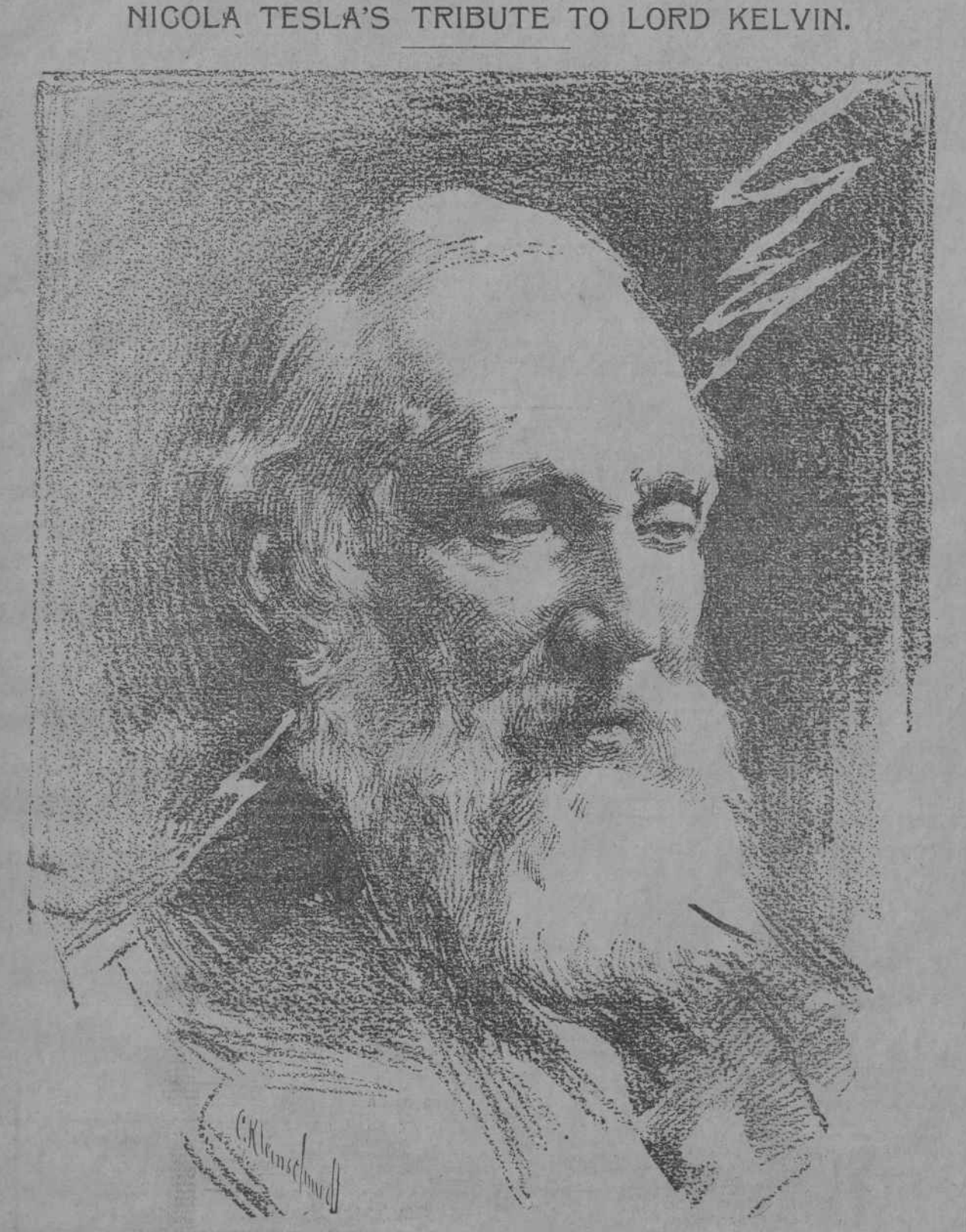
"No amount of intrigues of some of the chief opponents of the Archbishop of New York, and such a favorable state of affairs could not be reported."

"I am sure when Bourke Cockran was in Rome he also gave the Pontiff much information of value to him. The Archbishop has no firmer friend at the Vatican than Sattoli. This was quite apparent when the former delegate returned to Rome, and events have only demonstrated that the Archbishop's position at the Vatican, despite rumors to the contrary, is unassailable."

Finances Enter Into the Fight.

Between now and the meeting of the Directors of the Catholic University, in October, important events will transpire. Dr. Conaty, the present rector, is a conservative man, and is averse to taking sides with either faction. Dr. Schroeder, the leader of the German element, now so dominant in the affairs of the Catholic Church in America, is bitterly opposed to Archbishop Ireland and his friends. This is sure to precipitate a bitter struggle for supremacy. Archbishop Keane, however, holds a trump card. Many of his backers are the strongest financial supporters of the university. It is known that the usefulness of the university is curtailed by its lack of funds. Many endowments promised while Bishop Keane was at its head are still unpaid, and unless they are paid, the university will be seriously embarrassed. Archbishop Ireland is a weak man.

Efforts are being made to better financial condition of the University when the directors come to consider this can best be accomplished, the old fight against the German element will be fresh. The American element claim Dr. Schroeder is interfering with the rest of the institution. It is said that the German element is a conservative, that is given as an explanation of power he wields in Catholic circles, not only in Washington, but throughout the country. It seems certain that Archbishop Keane and the Archbishop of St. Paul be found working to curtail the power of Dr. Schroeder.



By James Greelman.

Nicola Tesla hesitated when I asked him to give me an estimate of Lord Kelvin. His gray eyes burned in his head.

"One of the reasons why I should not like to speak of Lord Kelvin," he said, "is that I could not find words to express my admiration for the genius of this remarkable man, and my gratitude for what he has done for humanity at large, and for those who, like myself, are following but some of the paths of thought he has opened up. Lord Kelvin occupies a unique position in the scientific world, not only by reason of his achievements, but also by the fact that he has been active and productive during a period seldom allotted to workers in scientific fields. Usually the efforts of the mind prematurely consume the man. But in a few cases occurring now and then in a century an exceptionally gifted and vigorous personality appears and leaves an impression which lasts for ages. Lord Kelvin is such a man. But not only is this true of him, but he has also what few great scientific men have had, a lovable nature, which years have only broadened and intensified."

"Theorists are indebted to him for the most magnificent conception of the physical universe, reducing all things to a uniform matter and movement. It is really a scientific explanation which is, in a simple way, contained in the ancient Vedanta philosophy, the reduction of the visible universe to two conceptions—the akasa and prana."

"His mathematical essays on electricity, magnetism and heat stand almost alone, veritable monuments. The practical public can better appreciate a part of what he has done when I say that for the past fifty years we have been depending on instruments invented by him for the measurement of a great many quantities, and it is impossible to estimate the benefits to science which have come from his instruments, which even now are used in every scientific laboratory in the world. He has given us the perfected mariner's compass, and just imagine what this has done for navigation and commerce; and in ocean telegraphy he has given us the delicate instruments which are now used for recording messages under all the seas."

"If Lord Kelvin were a young man, we might express admiration for his achievement, but his age has almost given sanctity to the eminence of his position."

benefaction than this discovery—the extraction of heat and light from garbage. It makes of waste something extremely useful. Think of it! All that the housewife throws away, all that has puzzled the brains of street cleaners for years is useful—Lord Kelvin, Britain's great scientist.

Lord Kelvin, the master of electricity and magnetism, looked at the tall buildings on the shore from the upper deck of the Campana, last night, with a charmed expression in his pale blue eyes, and said: "I hardly recognize New York. Why is it that somebody complained to me of its lacking a sky line? It has a very picturesque one, and there is an energetic air about it that pleases me."

He was Sir William Thompson at his previous visit, several years ago. His labors and the weight of his honors since then have not made him old. He was dressed in gray, which could be seen passing rapidly up and down the stairs of the steamer through the mass of black coats and gowns. He was affable and gently diffident.

"No," he said, "I would not speak of my work, for it is not what I wish it were. I have had more pleasure than I deserved at the sea soundings which the first officer of this steamer was kind enough to make in my presence off the coast of Newfoundland. His work was very well done, of course, and my theory cannot be otherwise than correct—since it is put into practice so intelligently."

"Yes," the compass and submarine tele-

press an opinion on the subject. I shall stay in New York one night only. I am going to Niagara Falls to-morrow with friends to inspect the electrical plant there. Then I shall go to Toronto, where I am to attend the annual session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. I am sorry that I cannot stay longer in this beautiful city."

Waste Made Useful.

"What is the most recent discovery that has interested you?" he was asked.

"The extraction of heat and light from garbage," he replied. "I cannot think of anything more beneficent than this discovery, which makes of waste something extremely useful. Think of it! All that the housewife throws away, all that has puzzled the brains of street cleaners for centuries, is useful!"

"Ten tons of cinders, garbage and other rubbish have the same capacity for producing steam as one ton of coal. The work was begun at Shoreditch six weeks ago. Now, the municipal electrical plant furnace is fed by garbage, which we call dust. The gas is produced principally by condensation in cells at a high temperature. The furnace is designed specially for the combustion of garbage. But to obtain a practical appreciation of the value of this discovery, consider that Shoreditch paid formerly 2 shillings and 3 pence a ton to street cleaners for gathering the garbage of the town and throwing it into the sea. Now, instead of making appropriations for wasting garbage, the town saves it."

"Does the combustion of garbage leave ashes?"

"Yes," Lord Kelvin replied, "in the form

The baby's ward at Bellevue was started out of its usual complacency last night by the arrival of a phenomenon. White-aproned nurses examined it curiously, house surgeons looked at it long and earnestly. The new arrival is only one day old, and has what was finally diagnosed as cyanosis. To the uninitiated this may strike terror, but to those learned in medical science it means heart trouble of a quasi-serious sort, but still not inoperable.

The appearance of a child so afflicted is, to say the least, peculiar. Imagine the reddest of red feet, and the body of that peculiar shade known as Venus blue—a deep indigo blue—and an idea is given of what cyanosis means.

At No. 371 East Houston street Thursday evening this phenomenon baby came into the world. It is the daughter of Mrs. An-

gusta Buchler, a healthy German woman of the middle class.

Mrs. Buchler has had several children, but she confesses that she was startled when she looked at the Venus blue baby of her little Josie. The child cried and kicked as though it were healthy enough. It moved vigorously and screamed lustily, but still its feet remained a blood red and up and down its little body seemed to course the bluest of blue blood.

"While we gazed at it," said Mr. Buchler, "it seemed to grow bluer and bluer, until finally I picked it up and said Bellevue was the safest place for it."

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Buchler rang for an ambulance, and justly the child was carried to ward No. 31 of Bellevue. There Dr. Boynton examined the little one carefully. He felt every muscle of its body, he twisted its arms and moved its head, he laid his fingers on its pulses and watched it earnestly for something like an hour. Finally he said "It is an unusual case—in

fact, I may say that it is very rare—one seldom sees such a case, where rare cases are, paradoxically speaking, frequent. However, we shall bring this young one around all right, so that it will yet be a joy to its parents."

"Will it always be blue?" asked some one not skilled in medical science.

Dr. Boynton laughed with superior scorn. "This child," he said, "will live to be as white as the whitest baby ever born. As soon as the action of the heart strengthens the red blood will pour into the body, and the blue will disappear. The mother will see the usual bit of pink and white humanity, dear to the hearts of all those maternally inclined. It is not at all likely that if the child lives to grow up it will ever evince the slightest inclination to any sort of heart trouble."

For the present, however, baby Josie Buchler absorbs all the attention of Ward No. 31, where it coos and gurgles as though it knew that every one were calling it the "blue baby."

## A BLUE-BLOODED BABY IN BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Not the Child of Aristocrats, but Born to Poor Parents on the East Side, and Is the Color of Indigo from Head to Heels.